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## PHILADELPHIA WATER, SEWER & STORM WATER RATE BOARD

PUBLIC INPUT HEARING

Monday, April 16, 2018

Scheduled for 10:00 a.m.

LOCATION: Parkway Central Library

1901 Vine Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

REPORTED BY: Krista L. Schultz

## HELD BEFORE:

Nancy Brockway, Hearing Officer

Sonny Popowsky, Chairman

Tony Ewing, Board Member

## ALSO PRESENT:

Debra A. McCarty, Philadelphia Water Commissioner

Joanne Dahme, General Manager of Public Affairs

Andre Dasent, Esquire

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## PROCEEDINGS

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3 MS. BROCKWAY: My name is Nancy Brockway.

4 I'm the hearing officer hired by the

5 Philadelphia Water, Sewer & Stormwater Rate

6 Board to conduct hearings for the Rate Board.

7 I'm also to make a recommendation to the Board

8 at the end of the process, but the Board will

make the decision. We have two Board members

10 with us today at the hearing board, Sonny

11 Popowsky and Tony Ewing, another member of the

12 Board.

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The -- this hearing will be transcribed,

and we hope that if you want to talk we really

encourage you to do that, but there have been

some signup sheets floating around and that

17 would help us to see what's going on.

The Board is independent of the Water

Department. Members are appointed by the Mayor.

But for informational purposes, we want to start with giving the Department an opportunity to present its elevated speech on the increase, and -- I shouldn't say that, should I? I tend to be

flip sometimes. That's why I'm not on the

Supreme Court. The Department would like to 1 2 introduce the proposal that it has put before the Board, and first we'll start with the 3 Commissioner of the Water Department --4 5 MR. HAVER: Hearing examiner, is there a sign-in sheet for those of us who'd like to 6 7 testify? MS. BROCKWAY: Oh, there has been. 8 9 go off the record. 10 (Whereupon, a discussion was held off the record.) 11 12 MS. BROCKWAY: Back on the record. 13 MR. HAVER: When I came in I asked where 14 do I go to sign up to testify. I was told to come into this room. When I came into this 15 16 room, there was no signup sheet to testify. I 17 went back out there and they gave me something 18 to sign in that doesn't say I want to testify. Doesn't even have a check mark. 19 20 If I may be so bold, I have been coming to 21 Water hearings for many years, I've gone to many 22 different hearings, this is the first time in my 23 memories where nobody has made it possible for

me to say, "I want to be heard," and I don't

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1 understand it.

I thank you, Mr. Dasent, for giving me the sheet now. I will fill it out. But I hope for the future hearings that you will take care of this and not put consumers and rank-and-file people who may not feel quite as comfortable standing up and speaking, as I do, a chance to be heard. Thank you.

MS. BROCKWAY: Absolutely. And, actually, I don't think this is the first time when the sign-in sheet was absent an opportunity to show that you want -- we've had this -- I don't know what you call it. The Department puts out this sheet, and last time the Board put out a different sheet, but we didn't get people to sign both and it became complicated, so we decided to just stick with the Department's.

But you're correct that it doesn't show anything about indicating an interest in speaking, and we have been in touch with the Department. Before the next public hearing, that will be taken care of. Meanwhile, counsel for the Department, Andre Dasent, who is standing there, has been going around and asking

1 people individually.

All right. Without further ado, Debra

McCarty would like to address the assemblage.

Assembly?

5 MS. McCARTY: Thank you, Nancy.

And I would also point out that Nancy has, at the previous public hearings that I've attended with her, which they're all of them, she's very good about even if you haven't signed up, you can speak up. So, she does solicit folks, anybody else that wants to speak. And please know that that, of course, is welcomed by all.

I want to welcome everybody here on what was a rainy Monday and now seems hopefully it won't be raining anymore. It's still a little wet out there.

The -- we take this very seriously, raising rates. All of us live here that work for the Water Department, and work very hard to control costs and keep it as affordable as possible for all of our customers. And we've done a lot, and Joanne's going to share what we've done and what we're doing, to try to keep

rates down and why we believe that we do need to, unfortunately, raise the rates.

So, I'd like to introduce -- oh, the other thing that I do want to mention, if anyone here has any issues with their bills or any other questions, you can -- you know, please feel free to ask. We have folks back there that are ready and willing and able to assist with any problems you might have, billing or otherwise. So, feel free to go back and speak with them at any time during this hearing and we're -- we're here to assist in any way we can. So, thank you.

With that, I'd like to turn the -- it over to Joanne Dahme. She's our manager of public affairs.

MS. BROCKWAY: As Joanne is coming up, let me give a couple more announcements: We also have with us here representatives of the people's advocate -- the public advocate. The Board has hired Philadelphia Community Legal Services to represent the interests of ratepayers in the technical hearings that come up, and after Joanne has finished her presentation I'd invite them to give a brief

1 hello.

Okay. Joanne.

MS. DAHME: Thank you. Good morning, everybody. What I will be doing is providing a general overview on the Water Department services and we'll dive into some of the causes for the proposed rate increase.

Also want to mention there is a survey, so hopefully if everyone has gotten a copy of the survey and takes some time afterwards to fill that out. It's one of our goals, to get a better understanding about our customers' opinions about how well we're doing.

I always like to begin about the

Department. We are a City department, but we're

also a public utility and our fees are based on

cost of service. We do not make a profit. So,

the monthly bill that our customers pay for

water, sewer and sewer management services are

really the funding we need in order to continue

operating in a high-performing way, making sure

we meet our mandate for safe drinking water and

clean wastewater.

The safety of our public is certainly our

top priority. We are really proud of an 1 2 unblemished record of providing really safe, healthy drinking water. We've been recognized 3 4 by the EPA, the DEP. We always go above and 5 beyond what the standards are for doing that. The reason we are successful with that is that 6 7 we have a really robust water infrastructure system. We have three drinking water plants, we 8 have over 3,000 miles of water mains, and we 9 10 have people who are dedicated to this service and ensure that we have a 24/7 operation and 11 12 continue to provide top quality service and 13 drinking water.

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On the wastewater side, our rivers are our drinking water sources, so our commitment to ensuring that those sources are kept clean is a real high commitment. We have three wastewater treatment facilities. The goals of those plants are to ensure that the wastewater it received is cleaned and treated and delivered back to the river in a way that's cleaner than the river itself. We take a lot of pride in that. Our rivers are probably the cleanest they've been in 150 years, and that's a testament to the Clean

1 Water Act and to the operations of the

2 Department and other utilities like us.

3 Our sewer infrastructure. So, stormwater

4 is the growing component of what we do.

5 Stormwater management is really important,

6 because stormwater can be the number one

7 pollutant, and, also, in this day and age it's a

8 challenge to our current system. So, stormwater

management is about 23 percent of our current

10 capital budget.

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The Green City, Clean Waters program, as some of you may have heard of, is one of the largest stormwater management initiatives. The goal of that program is really to manage the water in an environmentally-friendly way, catching rain from the surface, but allows us to take advantage of a really robust sewer infrastructure that lies beneath the streets, that you don't see but that provides us with the ability to provide extra capacity to that system.

So, why do we need a rate increase? And that's why all of you are here today. We are requesting a rate increase for over a three-year

period to help us generate approximately 116
million in operating revenues, and that's about

10.6 percent over that three-year period to what

our customers experience on their bill.

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We talk about infrastructure needs -- I don't know if any of you saw the article in the Inquirer this morning, which was a really nice summary, it talks about the upcoming public meetings, also -- but our infrastructure in an older city, the average age of our mains is about 70 years old. We think about this past winter, between December and February we had over 600 water main breaks. Yeah, that's because of the extreme cold, but it also shows we have an aging system, and if you have a lot of old pipes in that system, you're going to have breakages. So, our goal is to really increase the water main replacement rate from 28 to 40 miles per year over the next five years. Also, looking to step up our sewer replacement rate.

We also need to expand our facilities.
We're going to be doing more water in our
treatment plants and we have to expand our

wastewater treatment plants to manage additional stormwater to meet our regulatory obligations.

People are always an important component of that. Our City employees are also probably your neighbors, could be your family. We live here in the City. But the people run our plants, the people repair our mains, our sewers, they respond to emergencies, they monitor our drinking water quality. We have a workforce of approximately 2,000 people. Certainly, there is a cost associated with having a workforce like that, so that's also a component of that.

Reduced consumption. So, that is something that we are seeing not just in Philadelphia, but nationally. Consumption over the last ten years has certainly gone down. We have -- I think everyone in the room probably has -- or thinking about water conservation with those devices on showerheads, toilet dams, faucet aerators. So, we have certainly seen our water consumption go down about 1.75 percent over the last four-year period.

So, that equals about \$11 million in potential loss of operating revenues, because of

that water consumption decrease, so it means

there's a rise in the -- I'm sorry, am I echoing

-- in the unit cost of those services. So, that

4 certainly has a component to that.

really about the stormwater management
component. Stormwater management, the need to
clean up our rivers, it's a regulatory
obligation. EPA requires us to do that. We
agree that it's something that's necessary,
needs to be done, but does have a cost factor.
We're always trying to balance our environmental
obligations with affordability.

So, the Rate Board, Nancy introduced the Rate Board, the Rate Board was established in 2012 by City Charter. City Council passed an ordinance. This is the second rate process that the Rate Board is evaluating. They certainly have a really important role, but as the public has an equally important role, they will be evaluating our rate proposal, working with a public advocate who also evaluates and comments on the rate proposal. But everyone in this room and those who cannot make meetings have an

opportunity to comment in a variety of ways, and

2 the Rate Board certainly looks at all of those

3 comments and takes all that into consideration.

4 Right here we have the public comment period.

5 We have a number of public meetings throughout

6 April until the end of April. The decision will

7 be made sometime in June. Depending upon what

8 the decision is, we hope to implement the first

9 component of the rate increase in September.

So, that's sort of the quick timeline.

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Again, I want to reiterate how important it is that people do voice their opinion for -for the Water Department. Even as it impacts our rates, we want to hear from customers so we have a better understanding about what you think we need to do better and what programs we should be focusing on.

At the last rate increase we heard a lot of discussion regarding impacts on low-income customers. We worked with Councilman Quinones-Sanchez, we worked with Community Legal Services to create a low-income assistance program that's based on usage -- I'm sorry, based on your income, but not on your usage.

1 I'll talk a little more about that program in a
2 little bit.

We heard a lot of talk about frustration about getting through to our call centers and who to call, Water Department versus the Water Revenue Bureau regarding billing and collections. We have been working on a merger for a long time. We recently successfully physically merged in one building using one number and we're cross-training our staff so that we have what we call first-call resolution; you call, you don't get transferred, we're able to address your issue.

We've been looking to improve our language access. We certainly adhere to the Mayor's office to have -- requires every department to have an improved language access program. We've always had one at our call centers, but we have expanded that so that our crews that are in the field, people working in the streets, customer service that visits people's properties, construction, they have the ability to call up using a card to have translation services when required if they need somebody in the street who

needs that. We're also really dedicated to
ensuring that we have -- a lot of our materials
are translated, a lot of Spanish materials,
those that get requested for any other language,
make sure we provide that service.

Lead service lines. So, that was a big issue reviewed the last time we did rate hearings in 2016. We have dedicated, committed our resources to ensure that when we are replacing water mains in the street, if you, a property, has a lead service line, we replace that lead service line at no cost to the customer. We also have a 0 interest loan program for a service line that doesn't need to be defective, but if it's lead and people have concerns about that, we will replace that.

We've also been working with Community

Legal Services on tenant and occupant customer

applications, making that process a little bit

easier. We're working with an advisory

committee to ensure that once the tenant or

occupant is a low-income-approved customer, that

we have -- you can apply, have easy access to

our new low-income program called TAP.

So, managing costs. We do our best to keep costs as low as possible. You know, despite growing costs in the unit service, costs of the operation, we look at our facilities, we look at our staffs, we look at how we can sort of minimize operations, minimize staff when we can, do our own maintenance programs. So, we're always looking to do -- you know, where can we find a decrease in costs in our daily operations.

But we also look at the, sort of, finance side of things, just as any good business or household would do. We look at our bonds. Our financing refinances our bonds to ensure that the interest rates are as low as possible so it's a little cheaper for us to go back and we use bonds in order to pay for our capital programs. We also ensure we maintain good credit ratings. As you know, any property, any business, you need to make sure you have good credit ratings so you can borrow at a reduced cost. Good credit rating means that we are recovering the operating dollars we need to be a healthy utility and it makes it easier for us to

go to the market. So, we have a real focus on 1 2 that. So, the question: How much will the 3 4 typical monthly water bill increase? 5 So, the typical bill today is about That's based on a customer who's using 6 7 about 500 cubic feet of water per month, and that's 3,740 gallons. To say this is a 8 9 three-year increase; the first phase of that 10 will be September 1, a 1.1 percent increase, September 2019 we see a 5 percent increase, and 11 12 then by September of 2020 we see a 4.5 percent 13 increase. So, that would equate to about \$7.20 14 in the monthly bill by the time that total 15 increase is phased in from this September to September of 2020. 16 17 So, what do you see on your monthly bill? This is what we think is really important for 18 people to understand. 19 20 MS. BROCKWAY: Are you about finished? 21 MS. DAHME: Sorry? 22 MS. BROCKWAY: Can you wrap it up? 23 MS. DAHME: I'm going really fast. 24 going really fast.

1 MS. BROCKWAY: Well, I know, but you might

2 have to miss some stuff, but I think it's

important that we get to the public comment.

4 MS. DAHME: Okay. Definitely.

Okay. So, monthly bill, I talked a little bit about that. Integrated services, any questions about that, we're here to ask.

What does the customer get from their water billed portions? So, we talk when the rates are at their full in 2020, you know, really you're paying about \$2.40 per day for an essential service like water. So, we think that's really important for our customers to know.

Our core mission is providing safe and healthy water. We do that through a number of ways; we have scientists that monitor our water supply constantly, we do about 500 samples per month, we have a regional consortium that looks at what's happening in our rivers, so we get warnings if there's a spill, if there's anything unusual happening. And we also, you know, have really top-rated wastewater treatment facilities that clean the water, so that what we're

returning to our rivers is cleaner than what we removed.

We keep our City running. So, examples of that, we have a renovation project at our East Park Reservoir, where we're replacing covered reservoirs with new storage tanks to enhance the quality and the management of that; replacing transmission mains, which are sort of like the arteries of the Department; and upgrading technology at our water treatment plants so we're always doing better.

Talked about improving customer service.

So, merge our call centers, looking at a new metering technology in the near future that'll provide more active information. Customers, they can go online. It also provides some leak detection capability.

We're doing surveys, this is our third year, we want everyone to take the surveys if they can, because we want to hear from our customers where we need to do better.

I talked a little about Green City, Clean Waters. Here at the Water Department, our DNA -- you know, clean is in our DNA. We want to

1 make sure that we're looking to the future.

2 MS. BROCKWAY: Joanne.

4 MS. BROCKWAY: I know you're going fast,

5 but why don't we put off the balance --

MS. DAHME: All right. Let me make sure

I'm not passing through TAP, just make sure

everybody knows about TAP.

MS. BROCKWAY: TAP is a good thing for --

MS. DAHME: TAP is a good thing for

11 everyone to know.

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So, we have created a low-income assistance program working with Community Legal Services, Councilwoman Quinones-Sanchez. This is based on a customer's income, not their usage. We are in the first year of the program. We are looking for others to help us ensure that we do the best we can to recruit, and we have an advisory committee that helps us ensure that's accessible and easy to get an application that's online, by mail, people can call. Again, we're only in our first year. We'd like to see this program, you know, taken advantage by anyone who needs this program, customers between 0 and 150

1 percent of the Federal poverty level.

We have other assistance programs, like

health, conservation assistance, we have

25-percent discounts for charities.

We recently had a treatment plant tour this past Saturday at a wastewater plant, we have one coming up this Saturday at our Baxter water treatment plant, 10:00 to 2:00, it's in the Northeast. It's really a great opportunity for people to get a sense of what we do, so you can see what you're paying for.

And, again, just can't emphasize how important it is for the public, all the people need to be here, people need to be testifying, providing information. And if you have a chance, please take the survey so we can get the feedback. And that is it.

MS. BROCKWAY: Thank you, Joanne.

Next we'll have Rob Ballenger, who's leading the team from Community Legal Services to represent customers before the Board.

MR. BALLENGER: Thank you, Madam Hearing
Officer.

24 Good morning. My name is Robert

Ballenger. I'm an attorney at CLS, Community

Legal Services. We serve as the public advocate

in this case, so we represent the interests of

all residential and small-user customers in the

case.

We've prepared a flyer. Some of you may have received it. I have more. It looks like this. (Indicating.) If you need one, please come see me or a member of my team, and I can give you one.

We really want to encourage everyone to speak up that's here today from -- from the public, to talk about this proposed rate increase and any issues you think the Rate Board should hear about. The Water Board will make the decision in this case.

The Water Department is asking for \$116 million more in rates, which they propose to phase in over three years. Joanne showed you sort of the timeline from the Department's perspective, which assumes that rates will go up, and I think that's a big assumption. The Board gets to make that decision. To the extent the Board approves any rates, any increase in

rates and charges, the Board will tell us how those will be implemented in the future.

If approved, the Department's request would result in an additional \$87 to \$95 more per year from typical customers, and this is an 11 percent increase. So, one of the questions, of course, we have is: How many members of the public can expect their disposable income to go up by 11 percent over the same period of time?

In this case the rates increase should not be granted unless it can be shown that the increase meets the Constitutionally-based legal requirement of just and reasonable rates.

So, what are we doing as public advocate? We're working with a team of experts to examine the financial assumptions underlying the request and reviewing all the thousands of pages of figures that are entailed in that process, and we're also examining several large policy issues in this case and I'd just like to go quickly through those. They're also discussed a little bit on the flyer.

But one of them is the Department wants customers to start paying approximately \$8

million more per year for water use by the fire department. That's historically been paid out of tax dollars, because fighting fires is a public good, it's not a service provided to you when you turn on your water at the tap. It's also not determined by the amount of water you use at your home, so that figure is coming from somewhere else. It's not coming from you as the user of the system.

The Department also wants an additional \$12 million per year to finance construction projects, and those projects are supposed to benefit customers for decades, but the request is that you pay for them now. So, we think that needs to be carefully examined.

The Water Department wants you to pay an additional \$10 million on top of the \$15 million already in rates for grants to commercial customers and developers who construct green stormwater infrastructure, and that helps keep stormwater out of the City sewers. That is a big increase and we have concerns about whether customers should have to shoulder an increase of that magnitude all at once.

At the same time, as Ms. Dahme mentioned, there is a new low-income program called the Tiered Assistance Program, and it began in July 2017. If you're in need of assistance for paying your water bills, but have not been able to access that program, this is an opportunity for you to let the Board know how the program is not meeting your needs yet. And if you faced other barriers trying to get affordable water bills, please come forward and speak up, because the Board needs to hear from you.

We have concerns about the general way in which rates and charges are structured. The projections are always very conservative and so the Water Department consistently ends up with additional cash that it said it wouldn't have. So, for example, in the last rate case, the Department said with \$89 and a half million more in rates, it would close out fiscal '18 with \$111 million in its rate stabilization fund. Lo and behold, now we project the Department to have \$201 million in that same cash fund.

In other words, rates went up by \$89 and a half million dollars and the Department has \$90

million more in cash. We expect to share some of our concerns about that fact.

So, the Board is obligated to balance your interests against those of the Water Department in determining what rates will be just and reasonable under the Constitutionally-based standard. As public advocate, we represent the interests of all residential and small-user customers, we don't represent individuals in this case, which, again, is why it's so important for individuals to come up here and speak about your issues and what your concerns are.

We also believe this is an appropriate forum for you to raise other concerns about the Water Department and Water Revenue Bureau based on your experience. The City may not share our views about what the Water Rate Board can do to address those issues, but we believe you're entitled by law, nonetheless, to participate in an open and transparent forum to put those concerns out to the public, and this is your opportunity to do so.

So, if you feel the customer service that

1 you've been provided needs improvement, we 2 believe you should say so. If you believe the 3 Water Department has not been responsive or available when you've had issues, we believe you 4 5 should say so. If you believe the Water Department does a great job at some things and 6 7 maybe not a great job at other things, we also believe you should say so. 8

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So, please come forward and provide your input and share your experiences. important the Hearing Officer and the Board hear from you. And there are many more public input hearings to come, so if you're not comfortable sharing today, you can certainly come to another hearing. If you are not comfortable sharing by speaking out in this way, you can certainly write in to the Board, and information on how to do that is available through our flyer and on our website at CLSPhilly.org. And I have a team with me here today who is available to answer any questions members of the public may have; Jolene Price is with me today, I have a student from Northeastern Law, Ms. Bonnie Smith, who would be interested in talking with any of you

about affordability concerns; and, of course,

Caitlin is here, Caitlin Brown from CLS, who is

our development -- I'm sorry, our communications

director, and she can also be of help in getting

out some of these pictures of these great flyers

-- or these great posters that you have. Thank

you.

MS. BROCKWAY: Thank you, Rob.

So, I just want to emphasize something that both of the folks have talked about. In addition to these public hearings, the Board takes comments. Last time, most of the public comment was by e-mail and it was very extensive, and one of my jobs is to summarize all the public comment, including these meetings, but also what was filed. The Board, of course, will also take things by regular mail. I don't think we're set up to do things just by telephone.

And you can find out more about the Board.

If you go to the Water Department's website, up
in the top right side it's going to say "Water

Board" or maybe "Water Rate Board." I can't
remember exactly. So, you can get more
information about the Board there.

What I'm going to do now is I'm going to 1 2 go through the list, because we've had the confusion about whether or not people were going 3 to sign in. What I'd like to do is I'll 4 5 definitely call on the people that have been identified as wanting to talk, but I'm going to 6 7 go through the whole list. So, unless you don't want me to say your name. How do I do that? 8 9 So, I'm just going to recite your name, 10 and if you do want to speak, please do. But if you don't, you don't have to say anything. 11 12 MR. HAVER: Perhaps we could just raise 13 our hand if we want to speak. 14 MS. BROCKWAY: We have a list. We can go 15 through the list. 16 MR. HAVER: Okay. 17 MS. SWENSON: I like that system. 18 MS. BROCKWAY: Which system? 19 MS. SWENSON: Raising your hand and being 20 identified. 21 MS. BROCKWAY: The problem with that 22 system is that we don't know, among the people 23 who are here, who are customers, who are 24 lawyers, who are advocates. We don't know

anything. We know some of the people who are 1 2 from the Department and from the parties that argued in front of us, but we don't know the 3 other people and we want to hear from everybody. 4 5 If you signed in at the beginning outside, I will call your name, and raise your hand if 6 7 you do want to speak, don't raise if you don't. And if I've missed anybody, I will ask for 8 9 additional people at the very end, so that 10 anybody that I have not -- who didn't sign in, that I overlooked, will have a chance. 11 12 So let's get to it. The first name is 13 John Durso. 14 Okay. Alicia Lee Scott. Please, ma'am. 15 MS. SCOTT: Do you want me to start? 16 MS. BROCKWAY: Yes, this is your turn. 17 MS. SCOTT: All right. 18 MS. BROCKWAY: You don't have to come up 19 to the microphone, but, of course, it makes it 20 easier for everybody to hear if you want to do 21 that. 22 MS. SCOTT: Good morning, everyone. 23 she said, my name is Alicia Lee Scott. I'm here 24 to speak today on behalf of the Philadelphia

Workers Benefit Council, which is a delegate body of members representing other members in their community.

I am a 71-year-old retired elementary school teacher from the School District of Philadelphia. I have lived in Philadelphia since 1971.

I am greatly disturbed to hear about this rate hike. As someone who has taught in the Philadelphia School District, I am acutely aware of the fact that there are teachers who are leaving the profession because they simply can't afford to raise a family on the salary that has not kept up with the increased cost of living. I am on Social Security, and that has not gone up much over the last six years either. My property taxes, on the other hand, have continued to rise.

Water -- the Water Department approved a rate hike two years ago and the water bill increased by almost 10 percent in the last two years. In December 2015, the PUC approved a rate hike for PECO, and the electric rates have gone up 4 percent.

I own and live in a triplex where I supply
the cold water for all three units. Because I
don't fall within the poverty guidelines, a rate
increase would be very difficult.

I'm also speaking on behalf of the other members of the Philadelphia Workers Benefit
Council. We understand that the Water
Department claims that the proposed rate hike is needed, as it's based upon the expectation that the Water Department will lose revenue as more people sign up for the Tiered Assistance
Program, known as the TAP program. This is a faulty expectation. If the Water Department does not shut off customers who would otherwise be getting behind on bills and allow them to remain water users, the Water Department will get more revenue, not less.

Even if your rationale was correct, it is based on the assumption that you get to pass on your added cost to us. But we don't get to pass on our cost to anyone, do we? If we don't have the means to pay our bills, we get our utilities shut off. And even if our incomes are below 150 percent of the poverty line, the Water

Department is not obligated by law to turn us back on. That is a double standard.

The United Nations General Assembly in July 2010 recognized the human right to water and sanitation. The U.S. recognized the right of every human being to have access to sufficient water for personal and domestic needs, uses, which must be safe, accessible and affordable. Water costs should not exceed 3 percent of household income, and it should be physically accessible.

In September 2015, all 193 member nations of the United Nations, including the United States, agreed to endorse 2030 sustainable development goals, goal 6 states, "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all."

In other words, almost every government on the planet endorses a right to water, and yet in the wealthiest and most advanced industrial nation in the world poor people are denied this most basic human necessity due to a barbaric practice of shutting off water service to those who are behind in their bills.

The City of Philadelphia is supposed to be operated to serve the people of Philadelphia.

The City of Philadelphia is not ensuring access to water when in the last 36 months alone the Water Department shut off 89,416 households in Philadelphia.

According to the Philadelphia Water

Department --

MS. BROCKWAY: I'm sorry, what was the period over which that was done?

MS. SCOTT: 36 months.

MS. BROCKWAY: Thank you.

MS. SCOTT: According to the Philadelphia Water Department, the cost of shutting off water to a single customer is \$50. That means that the City spent \$4,470,800 turning off water in the last three years. With that much money, the City could simply have paid the water bills so that no citizen would lose access to water.

The Water Department's ongoing rate increases undermine the human right to water for our lowest paid workers and their families, and that's a crime in a nation that claims to be the greatest on earth.

The number of people who actually need TAP

is much higher than the number currently signed

up, because the eligibility level excludes many

in need. The reality --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Truly.

MS. SCOTT: Mm-hmm. The reality is that as long as the health and the safety of the ratepayers and their inability to pay the ever-increasing water rates is not being considered by this Board, then we must fight for it and demand the City do its job and look out for the public interest.

The Workers Benefit Council demands the Water Board reject the water rate hike.

The Workers Benefit Council demands the Water Board impose a year-round moratorium on water shutoffs for any household at or below 300 percent of the Federal poverty level.

The Workers Benefit Council demands the Department reconnect any household at or below 300 percent of the Federal poverty level which has been disconnected, establish a reasonable payment plan and charge no reconnection fee.

The Workers Benefit Council demands the

City of Philadelphia end any practice of seizure or foreclosure of residences as a means to force payment of arrears on water bills.

The Workers Benefit Council demands a change to the eligibility guidelines for TAP to 300 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines, making it possible for all people to pay their bill.

9 Thank you. And good day.

10 MS. BROCKWAY: The next person on the list 11 is Christine Willard.

We've already heard from Mr. Ballenger.

Mr. Haver.

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MR. HAVER: Thank you very much. My name is Lawrence Haver. I'm the Director of City

Engagement for Philadelphia's City Council.

I have a number of questions I would like to ask, and I will be submitting final testimony in written form.

I'd like to start out by asking about the actual proposal. While I saw what the rate increase would total and I saw what the percentages were, I didn't see a breakdown of how much was on the actual usage and how much

was on the service section, service portion of
the bill, so that would be my first question, if

I could get an answer to that: What's the rate
increase on usage, and what's the rate increase
on service charges?

MS. BROCKWAY: Let's do that this way:

These public hearings are for people to give

their comments to us. But any questions that

you have I would ask the Department to take down

and to submit answers in writing. And

presumably -- and we have your e-mail address,

so we'll make sure you get them personally, but

everybody else can find them on the website.

MR. HAVER: Thank you very much. I left my card, so I won't belabor the point, but I would like to point out it would change most people's testimony if they found out that there's absolutely nothing they can do to avoid the rate increase. Using less won't change how much the bills go up. Conversely, if most of the rate increase is on usage, maybe people would feel differently. So, I'm not sure how the presentation really helps people provide testimony about their own lives.

1 With that being said, my question is: 2 March 21st of this year the Philadelphia Inquirer published a story about what they 3 called cross connections of laterals. The story 4 5 quoted the Water Department as saying generally the cross connection's outside the home, the 6 7 City will contact the plumber and pick up the cost. Homeowners are responsible if the bad 8 connection is inside. 9 I couldn't find any written documentation 10 11 which states that in the Water Department's 12 rules, regulations or statements. I'm wondering 13 if there is such a written code, and I'd ask 14 that it be provided so that I can look at it. 15 MS. BROCKWAY: Is it clear to the 16 Department what's being asked for? 17 MS. McCARTY: Yes. 18 MS. BROCKWAY: Okay. Third, we heard that the Water 19 MR. HAVER: 20 Department's going to be replacing its meters 21 with smart meters. I also know that PGW is 22 having the same discussion now. I wanted to

know how much savings it would be if PGW and the

Water Department combined the meter

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replacements. I'd like to have any internal
documents that show how the Water Department has
contacted PGW or PGW has contacted the Water

Department to try to find a unified system.

And I would just point out that for most of us who live in row homes in the city, our gas meter and water meter are approximately 20 feet apart. There's no reason to drive two cars down my road, there's no reason to have two people come to my home, and it would save, I believe, a significant amount of money if we combined it.

So, I'd like to see what the Water Department is doing to keep those costs down.

My third (sic) question is: How much is

-- is it correct that currently in the water

rate stabilization fund there is \$220 million -
I'm sorry, \$201.7 million? Is that a correct

number?

19 And then --

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MS. BROCKWAY: That we can take in nod of heads.

MR. DASENT: As of when?

MS. BROCKWAY: As of?

24 THE WITNESS: As of 2017, the audited

- 1 amount for last year.
- 2 MR. DASENT: I can certainly provide that
- 3 to you.
- 4 MR. HAVER: Okay. If you know what it is
- 5 now, that's fine.
- 6 MS. BROCKWAY: I just thought that was a
- 7 quick question. But I apologize, it seems to be
- 8 interrupting things.
- 9 By the way, for the record, that was Andre
- Dasent, the attorney for the Department.
- 11 MR. HAVER: I won't take much more of your
- 12 time. I know other people would like to speak.
- 13 And I don't want to belabor the point,
- 14 but, again, I'd like to know if I'm correct that
- 15 the rate stabilization fund represents a
- 16 surplus, that's money that's collected that's
- 17 not spent on anything else, sits there, somehow
- it's invested.
- 19 I'd like to know where the money is, what
- 20 bank it is, what management company it is, who
- 21 manage -- who manages the fund, whether it's
- 22 contracted per an individual who manages the
- fund or whether someone at the Water Department
- 24 manages the fund or someone at the Revenue

1 Department manages the fund or someone in the

2 City's treasury department manages the fund.

How much is it, where is it and who manages it?

The Water Department says that it hopes to maintain an annual balance of \$111 million in the rate stabilization fund, and this comes from a 2017 report. I'd like to know if that's still accurate. Is the goal of the Water Department to have \$111 million, meaning that it's slightly over -- it's slightly more than \$90 million more than what it wants to have?

In 2015 the Water Department projected that by 2018, this coming fiscal year, the rate stabilization fund would have \$111 million.

Now, I'm going to leave a copy of that with the Hearing Examiner. Forgive me, sir, I didn't bring quite enough copies.

MS. BROCKWAY: We'll make sure that the entire Board gets a copy.

MR. HAVER: So, I'd like the Water

Department to explain why they are seeking rate increases when they have \$90 million more than what they projected they would have in 2018.

1 And, finally, I'd like to know how much of this rate increase is being driven by the Water 2 Department's fear of having its bonds ratings 3 4 lowered. And if that's the case, has the Water 5 Department taken a position on having a public bank that would alleviate the need for us to 6 7 continue to bow? Like the public bank in North Dakota, there's a public bank in North Dakota 8 which funds its infrastructure, which funds its 9 10 city, which means that we don't have to raise rates, because the bond council or the bond 11 12 raters or the bondholders made those demands. 13 So, I'd like to see any internal documents the 14 Water Department has about evaluating the 15 benefit to ratepayers for a public bank. 16 With that, I'll thank you. 17 understanding is the record's going to stay open until May 25th; is that correct? 18 MS. BROCKWAY: I don't know the exact 19 20 date, but -- yes. 21 Mr. HAVER: So, I'll be able to submit 22 everything in writing. And I won't belabor the 23 point. You have enough people to hear from. 24 Thank you.

1	MS. BROCKWAY: Okay. Thank you.
2	MR. DASENT: I'd like to contact Mr. Haver
3	independently, so we can get a list of the
4	questions, so we can get on it more quickly than
5	the transcript, which may lag a couple days.
6	MS. BROCKWAY: Certainly.
7	MR. HAVER: Want to give me your card or
8	just
9	MS. BROCKWAY: Let's do that outside the
10	proceedings.
11	Okay. I have an O.J. Spivey, but that's
12	from Water Revenue, and I presume that Water
13	Revenue works with the Department, so they won't
14	be wanting to testify at a public hearing.
15	The next one I can't read, something
16	D'Lisa or Delacroix okay. That person didn't
17	want to testify, anyway.
18	Carrie Vardy?
19	The next person, Angela Foster.
20	Ms. Foster, do you want to speak from there or
21	do you want to go up to the podium?
22	MS. FOSTER: (Inaudible.)
23	MS. BROCKWAY: I'm sorry?
24	MS. FOSTER: (Inaudible.)

MS. McCARTY: I think she said right 1 2 there. You might want to stay. 3 MS. FOSTER: Oh, that's fine. 4 (Pause.) 5 Good morning. MULTIPLE SPEAKERS: Good morning. 6 7 MS. FOSTER: So, I did write something down, but I'm going to wing it a little bit here 8 9 as well, because this matter really concerns me 10 from a personal standpoint and then I'm thinking also about all the individuals and families who 11 12 have special-needs children, like myself, and 13 special-needs family members, like myself, 14 because I'm a special-needs person who has just 15 overcame her 12th neurosurgery, through the 16 grace of God, and -- so, it really upsets me 17 that I'm back and meeting like this with everyone about rate hikes. 18 My -- my income is Social Security 19 20 disability, and I actually have been on Social 21 Security disability since I was 28, and I'm 51. 22 And I've been going through this for a long

time, actually, 42 years.

So, with that, again, good morning.

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name is Angela Christine Foster. I'm speaking on behalf of myself and families with special needs, adults and children, which has immensely grown in the surrounding Philadelphia area, as well as the counties. Right now I would say it's like about 50,000 children in Philly that have some type of special needs. My son, he's autistic with other development delays.

I'm also speaking on behalf of myself and families -- I'm sorry, I'm also -- I also endorse the position of the Philadelphia Workers Benefit Council. I also -- I also volunteer for ESWA, Eastern Service Workers Association, who has helped me a countless amount of times with various topics like this, concerning utilities, utility bills.

So, with the Water Revenue Bureau, it's wonderful. It's wonderful that you're trying to aim towards securing the public safety in regards to water consumption and in regards to water safety. That's great. But what they're forgetting, unfortunately, that with this increase they -- that they are proposing today in front of the panel, that many individuals and

families like myself are on a very, very tight
fixed income, for instance, Social Security or
retirement annuity, which is almost poverty
level -- which is poverty level, going by
today's income -- that this income remains the
same, there's no increase, there is no increase
with their cost of living.

My experience in the past -- so, my experience in the past with the Water Revenue Bureau, when it came down to applying for TAP, was not good. It wasn't good at all to a point that -- I normally go to Community Legal Services, and I've gone there in the past. I just had my neurosurgery. So, I've gone there in the past four years to -- for assistance.

Because when I went to apply for TAP, the representative there gave me a very hard time. Even though I supplied all the information, I gave them all the information I usually supply for all the utilities, but the woman, the older woman, she gave me a lot of -- a lot of -- she gave me, it was like an obstacle course. You know, it was -- it was absolutely crazy. And even though I had everything that was required,

she wanted more, "Well, you have to" -- "you

2 have to go to this agency and give me this

3 particular document with this letterhead, and

4 other than that, it will not be accepted." But

5 it's -- this same document, which is a ward

6 letter, was accepted by the other utilities, but

7 she didn't care. I was like, okay.

Okay, I understand that.

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Then the thing was about copies, "Well, we can't do this. You know, we can't make copies.

You know, that's -- that's not our job. It's your job to make the copies," and so forth.

It was just very, very difficult for me to get through. And then there were times where I kept going there, I kept going there filling out the application, there was like four times I kept filling out the application, and they would lose it. Water Revenue Bureau would lose it. I would put it in their dropbox, which is terrible. So, I'm thinking all of my confidential information is out and about, and that highly upset me.

So, I don't like to talk (inaudible), so what I do is I rather just speak to the person.

Speak to the person -- speak to the person face
to face, and that still didn't get me anywhere.

So, I said you know what, I can't -- I'm not
allowing this to stress me out, so I went to

Community Legal Services.

I spoke to a law student, Mr. Bennett, some young man, and he helped me tremendously. And when we went, he couldn't believe the woman who actually -- she -- I went -- she was the same person that took all my information and I even made copies, I made copies of what she did and everything, but when I went back to find out what's going on with my application, the status of my application, they said that it wasn't even in the system. I'm like, how can that be? It has to be in the system. And so, in other words, you're calling me a liar. I know it was in the system.

And then lo and behold, when Mr. Bennett and I came, because I make -- I kept copies, this was through the grace of God, it was that same woman that waited on us, and she was like, "Oh, yes, this is my signature," you know. But you didn't put me in the system the year before,

which was totally, totally absurd.

So, I give people the benefit of the doubt until you show me different, and my thoughts with the Water Revenue Bureau right now is not very high, because of the many changes that you put individuals through, especially if they're special needs and special-needs adults who -- and I'm 51, but I will be a senior eventually, so it's very disturbing to me that I have to go through so much in order to make ends meet.

And, like I said, my income is remaining the same. I have Social Security disability income and then I have a very small retirement annuity, so every -- but that remains the same, you know. It basically pretty much remains the same. There's the cost of living, which is like 1.2 or 2.1, which is not much compared to the economy that's going up more and more and more, you know, as far as food, as far as clothing, as far as utilities. Everything's going up except for my income. So, I'm trying to make ends meet on my income and it's very, very difficult.

And then on top of that, I got behind with my utilities, because I was in the hospital.

You know, and I was in the hospital, I had my

12th neurosurgery and I got behind, and the next

thing you know, I got a shutoff, you know, which

-- and I've just been trying to make ends meet,

but it's just really, really difficult for

individuals like myself.

And I'm not the only one, because there are so many families that I know, because I used to advocate for special-needs families and children in public, but then I got sick. Four years ago I got sick with the same thing, and now four years later I got sick again. And the stories is heartbreaking, because these children need these utilities. Whether it's water, PECO, PGW, they need this, and they're not -- you know, the Water Revenue Bureau and so forth, they're not taking accountability of these families that for medical reasons they need this. You know, and if they don't, something could happen to them.

And it's very, very heartbreaking to know this, that these children who don't have a voice, many of them can't speak like I am right now, you know, many of them can't walk, many of

them can't see, many of them can't hear. with these children all the time, because they are children of my friends. You know, deaf, My cousin, she's like Helen Keller, deaf, blind, autistic. Okay. And, you know, at one point you just get tired of fighting. You just get really tired of fighting, but you look at your child, you're like, you know what, I'm going to keep on fighting. I'm going to keep on fighting for my child and give them a better -better opportunities than I had in the past. 

So, and that's -- I guess that's pretty
much -- so it looks like I'm going to need

Community Legal Services again, because of my
shutoff with water, which I'm trying to budget
as best as possible. It's just really difficult
with my income now. Four years ago I lost
\$1,000 of income, because I was terminated from
my position and -- because of my medical, and I
also lost child support. So, that was like
\$1,000. So, I'm trying to play catchup in these
four years, you know, which is kind of hard.
But I know God backs me, so I'll be okay.

Revenue Bureau will step back and take a look at 1 what's going on in the city. There's a lot of 2 revitalization going on, which is wonderful, but 3 you still have a lot of inner-city families that 4 5 are struggling, they are trying to make ends meet, and this is just going to make it worse. 6 7 You know, you're going to have more shutoff notices, you're going to have a lot more 8 9 problems than what's going on now. It's going 10 to get worse. It's not going to get better. So, I'm asking the Water Revenue Bureau to 11

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So, I'm asking the Water Revenue Bureau to find another outlet, find another way to assist -- to assist your clients, help them in some way that will be beneficial to them as well as you.

Everybody wins in the end. But this way, continuing with these fare hikes, I can tell you right now, I can't afford it. And by two thousand and -- I know my income's not going to go up. So, I can tell you right now, there is no way I can afford that.

So, with that, thank you so much and everyone have a blessed day.

MS. BROCKWAY: Ms. Foster, were you able to get on TAP eventually?

THE WITNESS: Yes, but if it wasn't for 1 2 Community Legal Services, I wouldn't have got on there. 3 MS. BROCKWAY: Okay. 4 5 MS. FOSTER: So, I really -- I love them. MS. BROCKWAY: Just wanted to make sure. 6 7 Antonia Batts. MS. BATTS: Good morning, everybody. My 8 name is Antonia Batts. 9 10 MR. POPOWSKY: Would you like to come up? Thank you. Good morning, 11 MS. BATTS: 12 everyone. My name is Antonia Batts. 13 morning. And I was born here in Philadelphia years ago, of course, and I would like to say, 14 as a military veteran, I have came back, 15 16 hopefully. After having been gone for quite a time in various places, mostly in the 17 18 southeastern portion of the United States, I notice that -- of course, the cost of living, 19 20 for example, in one of the states, South 21 Carolina, where I had resided, it was, 22 obviously, affordable compared to what we have 23 going on here in Philadelphia. But then again,

this is a metropolitan city, and I'm familiar

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with a bigger city comes bigger cost-of-living requirements. There is a population that has more demands.

And I'm not familiar with the stats that come -- or the rates that come along with the cost of water. I am not a customer, but I would hope that, if God's willing, that I get the opportunity. Like, I've heard from some of my other fellow veterans who have been pretty much wading through the waters of obtaining maybe a modest living, hopefully some of them had justifiably earned, it has been a struggle.

We can -- you know, also in our community of not only just, you know, veterans only, but human beings who feel as though by merit we have earned the ability to live and not have to be concerned about whether we could deal with the issue of the rate of increases in various utilities, in this particular case water being one of them, and that's a concern of you all who understand that we respect the fact that you do have to have a budget increase for various reasons.

I know that everyone is not familiar with

budgetary involvement, but if they can

understand that for those of us who do respect

the fact that everyone has to have a certain

standard of living, even the people who

higher-up understand where we're coming from as

people who served our country, we would

appreciate if you can still deal with the modest

cost of living concern that we would have.

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We know that it's not easy to pull, as the saying used to go, a -- what is it, a turnip out of the ground or a carrot -- well, in other words, it is not easy to just pull money out of just any and every anticipated source that we may assume that's available, but, you know, through the Federal government, I know they finagle with a lot of numbers, and if you can understand that we, as some of us as veterans, we will support you on addressing what we may, you know, need to do to let you understand that not only does it affect us, but people who love to be able to get a modest home or something of the other, and, of course, in this region, here in Philadelphia. I'd hate to have to return to a place that I was not raised in. But I've been

gone long enough. I can make that adjustment only if I have to.

But out of respect for the fact that there are so many things that I have pretty much got involved with when I was a kid years and years and years and years ago, but that's all right, I don't mind saying that, I'd like you to understand that it won't only affect me, but people who have millions of reasons as to why they need to have consideration for someone to even maybe go to Washington and address the persons in Congress about what we go through here just to be able to live like human beings, and we'd really appreciate that.

It's not only veterans, as I said, but it is just overall a concern, you know, considering that in the United Nations, if I'm not mistaken, in the year 2010 there was a need for the Free Water Act to be enforced. We understand they're services, you definitely have to pay for them, but maybe -- I'd hate to see some jobs not be acquired, because we don't have enough staff members to cover any and everything. But if you go back to the table and introduce the idea of

how you would like to deal with the whole
matter, you know, I would make myself available.

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I actually have, for the past five years, since I've been back to Philadelphia -- been doing it longer than that, of course -- had a talk radio show. One of my issues that I discussed, just coincidentally, on our talk radio for the past five years of being under the umbrella of Peripheral Visions by Antonia Batts, not trying to insist that you sign on, but one of the issues was Earth Day in the year 2018. Having had worked with little children off and on in between and betwixt a little schooling, definitely through just having certain occupations and things that I think involve the understanding why children even need to be introduced to the respect of not only just Earth Day, but the minerals that are available, we can definitely learn how to work together and keep an understanding of how we need to respect the environment and what it costs and how inflation increases affect us all, but especially in this particular case the water and the rates that you offer.

Hopefully, there will be lower submissions 1 2 of rates for those of us who struggle. Thank you very much for the TAP program. I have to 3 admit that's something that I may introduce on 4 5 my show just briefly, you know, because, after all, it is an issue of gratitude to let people 6 understand there are people out there who do try 7 to work with us. 8 9 So, with that being said, sorry for being a little longwinded, but thank you very much. 10 Have a good evening. 11 12 Oh, Eastern Service group, we are 13 definitely very active in, I have been active 14 with them for more than a decade, because I 15 believe in how they advocate greatly for 16 low-income people and people who struggle. 17 Thank you. MS. BROCKWAY: All right. The last person 18 19 who signed up, we have Sandra Swenson. 20 MS. SWENSON: Right here. And I'll stand 21 If you can't hear me, raise your hand, 22 please. 23 My name is Sandra Swenson. I'm a retired 24 attorney as of last week and --

MULTIPLE AUDIENCE MEMBERS:

2 Congratulations.

MS. SWENSON: I'm here today because I am opposed to the rate increase. I've lived in the Spring Garden neighborhood for 40 years and I've seen a lot of changes.

This is the first time that I'm coming to a public hearing, and I appreciate the fact that you're making yourself -- yourselves available.

My -- I'm not going to review the facts that have been presented. I endorse each and every one of you for what you have already said. I am emotionally going to address an issue. When we were children, we always talked about going back to the well, and it was something you're not supposed to do when it comes to money. You don't keep going back to mom and dad and saying I need some more money.

I can't believe that there was a rate increase two years ago and you're coming back again and saying you need more money. I just find that hard to believe in this very sophisticated economy, but I'm sure there will be reasons given to me. But, more importantly,

the literature that I have here -- which I will 1 2 study and I'd like a copy of the advocate's 3 flyer -- you're talking about a rate increase for the future. You're talking about money 4 5 that's going to be sent -- spent on brick and mortar. You're talking about huge pipes and 6 7 reservoirs and plants. This is money that should be coming from other sources, not from 8 9 taxpayers. We're paying -- we're charged with 10 the job of paying for our usage and the service. There are other agencies, other entities that 11 12 are responsible for supplying the big bucks for 13 the infrastructure, and I don't understand why a 14 bond hasn't been brought up to float some of 15 this expense.

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So, those are my questions. I had others but many of them have already been presented much better than I could have done. So thank you very much, and I look forward to hearing from you.

MS. BROCKWAY: We've come to the end of the people that we understand have signed up, but certainly if there's anyone that I missed or who would like to speak at this time, please let 1 me know.

2 Anybody? All right.

MS. FOSTER: I just wanted to say that, unfortunately, a majority of the people that I know, parents of special needs, special-needs individuals, or parents that -- special-needs individuals or parents of special-needs children, they have no idea about this meeting.

None.

I'm finding out, each time there's some type of public hearing concerning the utilities, the majority of Philadelphia residents do not know about it. That's evident right here. I'm thinking that people would definitely come to an event like this if they knew, if there was some type of promotion or something, something stating, okay, this is what's going on. People don't realize, hey, their rates have gone up until they see their bill. They're not even aware of it.

I can tell you right now, when I leave this building and I let people know, oh, wow, she's at the Philadelphia library, main library, and Water Revenue Bureau within a three-year

span is going to raise the fare hikes -- the 1 2 rates, the water rates, they're going to "What?" They're going to be totally -- they're going to 3 be astounded to the fact that this is happening, 4 5 because they weren't aware of it at all. MS. McCARTY: May I ask --6 7 MS. BROCKWAY: Actually, no. Ms. McCARTY: -- how you found out about 8 9 it, and how to get the word out better? 10 MS. BROCKWAY: Debra, please. That's one of the things we 11 MS. McCARTY: 12 try to do all the time. 13 MS. BROCKWAY: I understand this is an 14 important issue, but this is a hearing to hear 15 from the people, and I was going to suggest that 16 you guys talk together, and I'm sure the Board will take this back and will also look at the 17 publications and see if we can do anything for 18 that. 19 20 Is there anything else? 21 MR. DASENT: Madam Hearing Officer, the 22 record should show that we did advertise these 23 hearings and that there are at least five more

coming and there will be more public access.

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1 MS. BROCKWAY: Andre, yes, understood.

2 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Where are they

3 advertised?

MR. DASENT: The Inquirer, the Tribune,
and other papers of mass circulation. So, we
tried to get the word out and we'll do better.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: People who can't pay for a paper.

MS. BROCKWAY: It might be useful -- it might be useful to have a discussion with those people who want to stay after for a little bit to give us some ideas about where we could better advertise these hearings. As the attorney for the Department says, there will be more. And as the Commissioner indicates, the Department is also very interested in improving that.

MR. POPOWSKY: If I could just say, as the chairman of the Board, I wanted to thank everyone for coming out this morning. It was a very nasty day, and we really appreciate the fact that several of you got up and testified, also the fact that many others came here and let us know what you think by your presence. So, I

		Page	64
1	really appreciate the fact that so many people		
2	did come out today on a very nasty morning. So,		
3	thank you. And we will have at least six more		
4	hearings.		
5	MS. BROCKWAY: Without more, this hearing		
6	is closed. Thank you.		
7	(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at		
8	approximately 11:28 a.m.)		
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